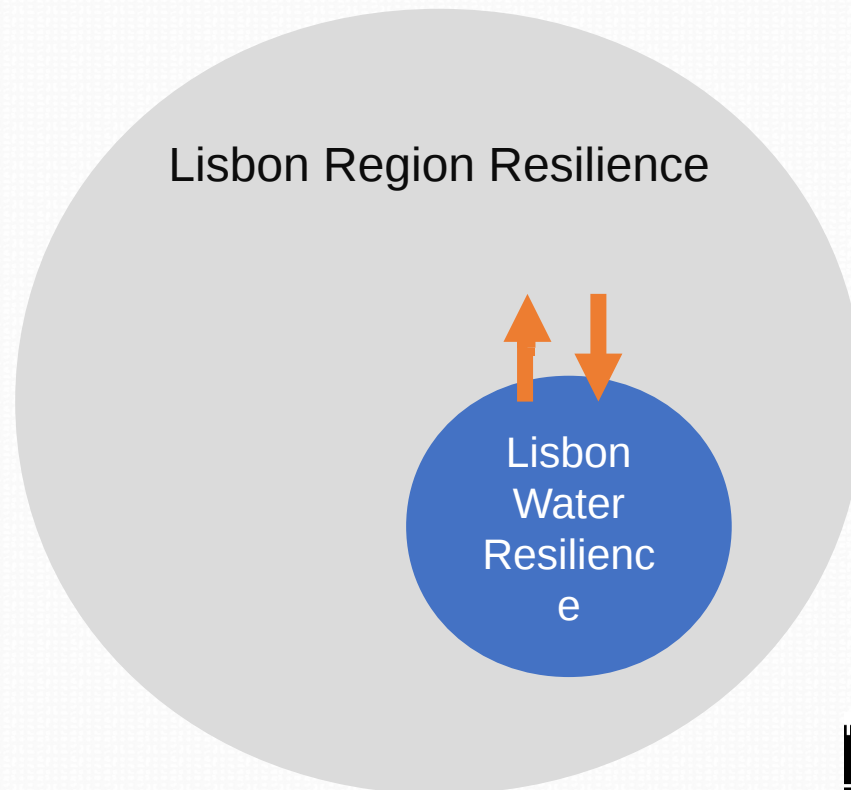
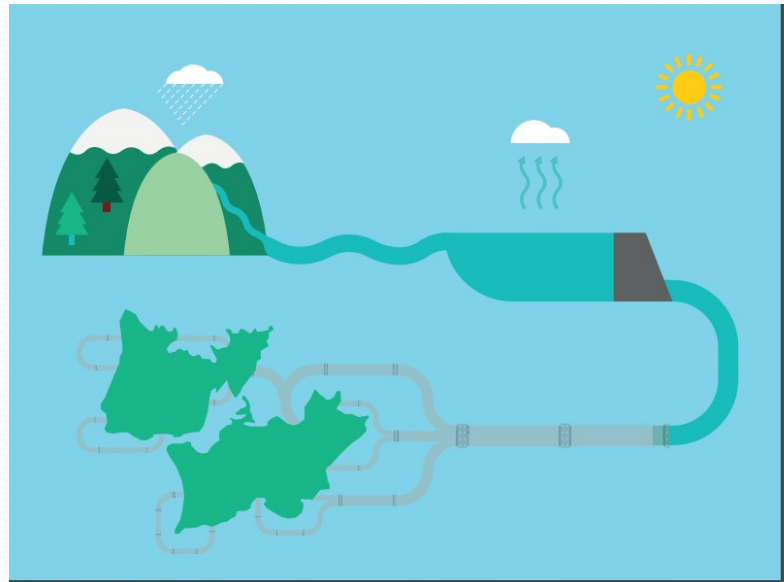


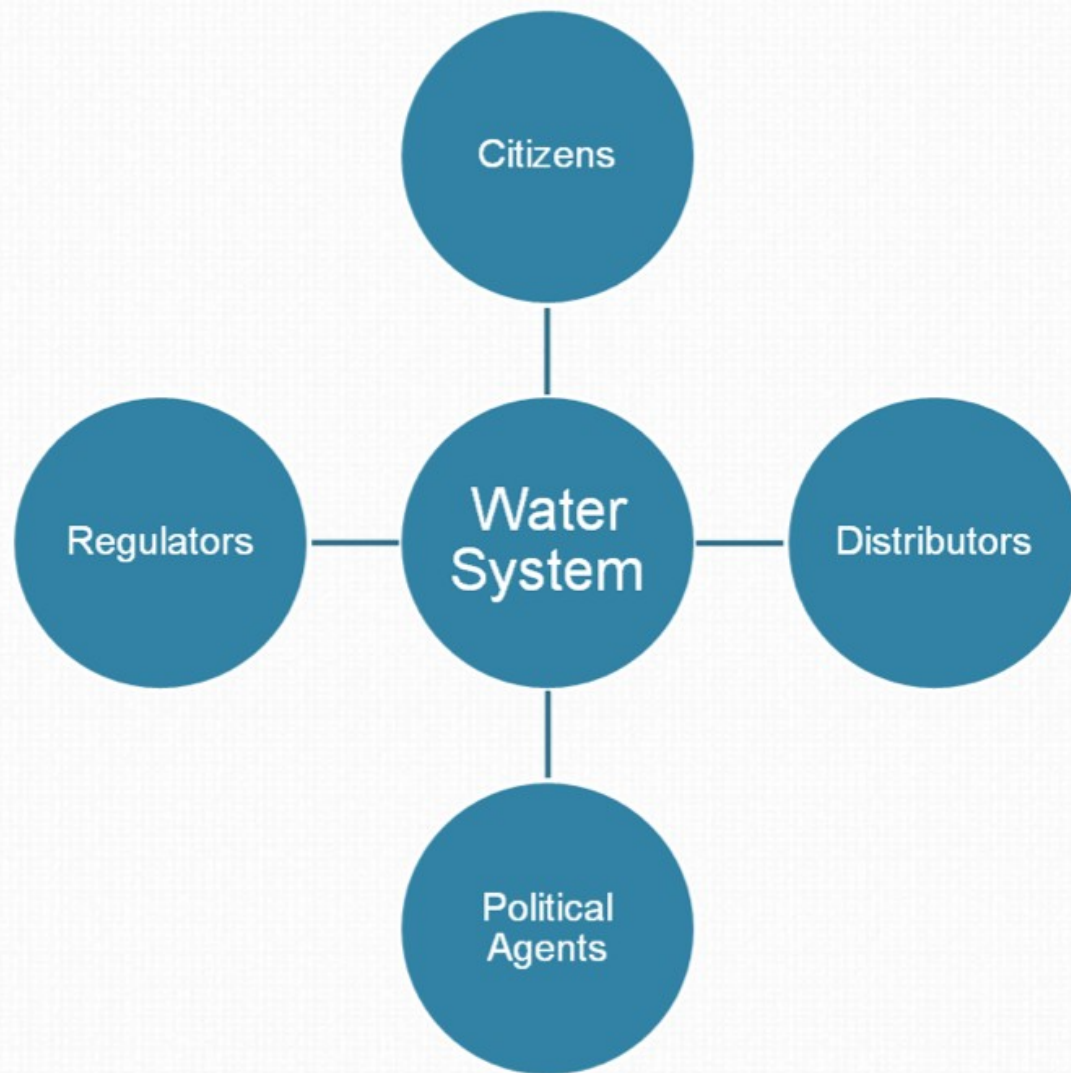
Agenda

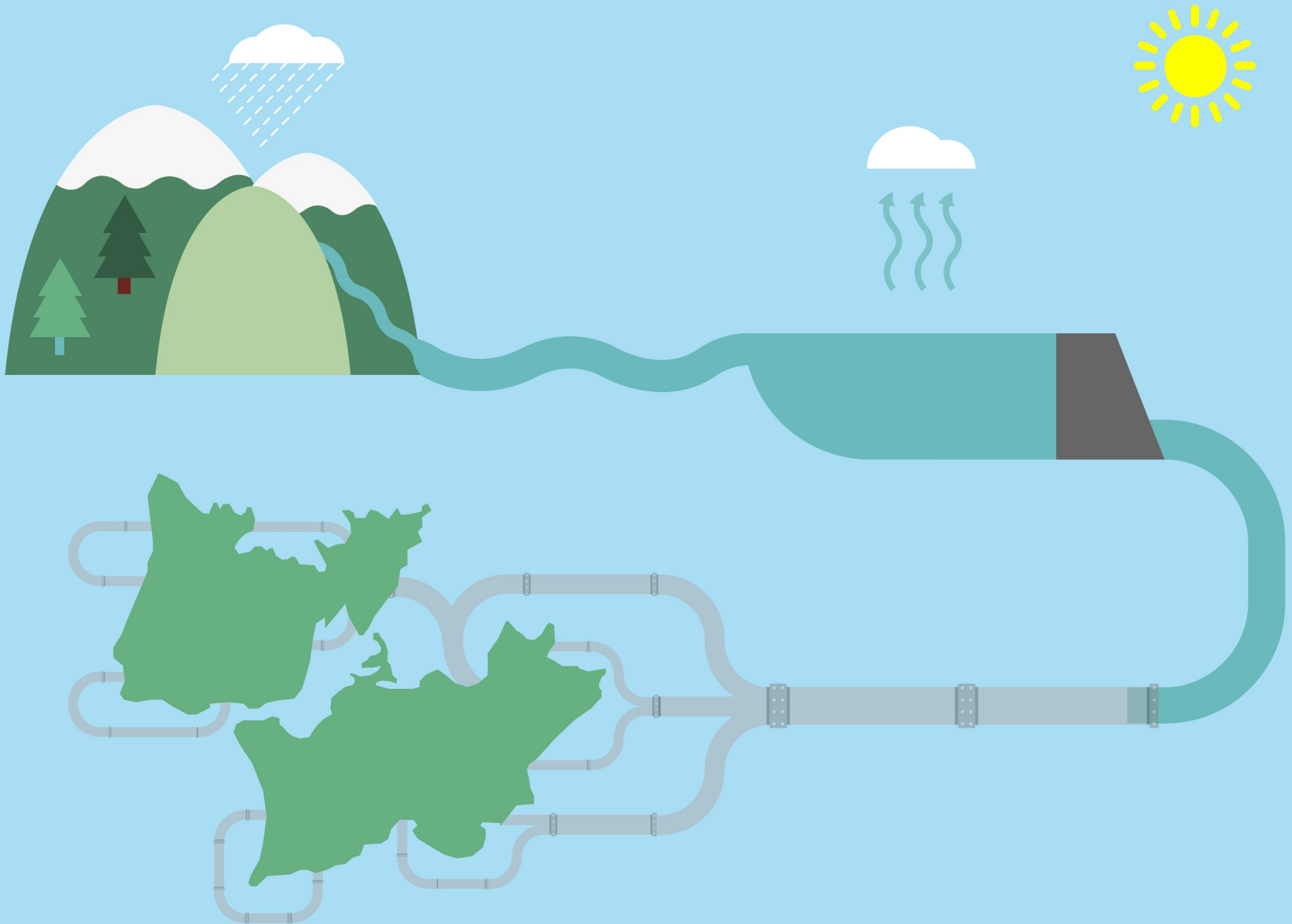
- 1 Preliminary Resilience Index
- 2 **Water Resilience Assessment Model**

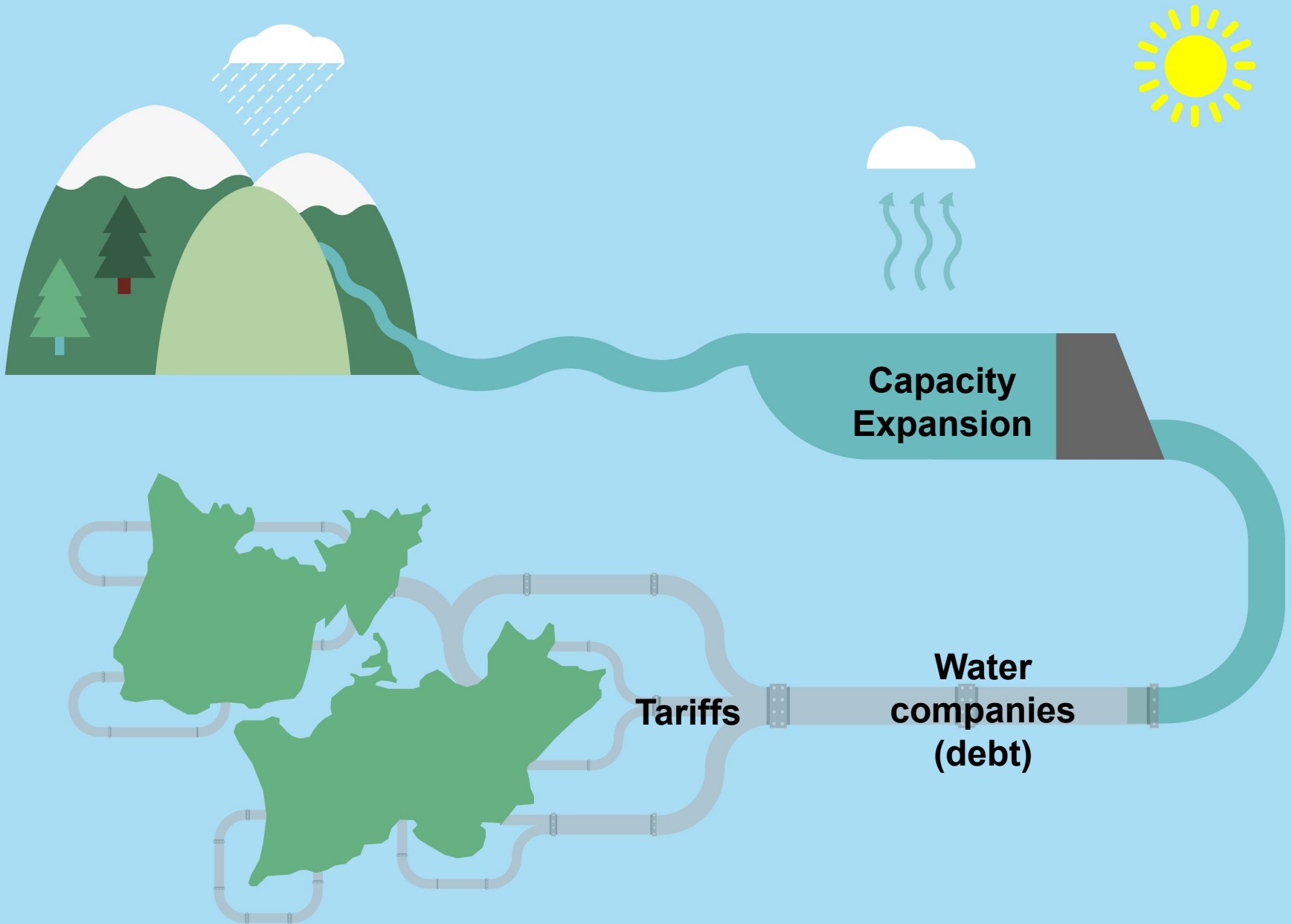


Crises are often invisible



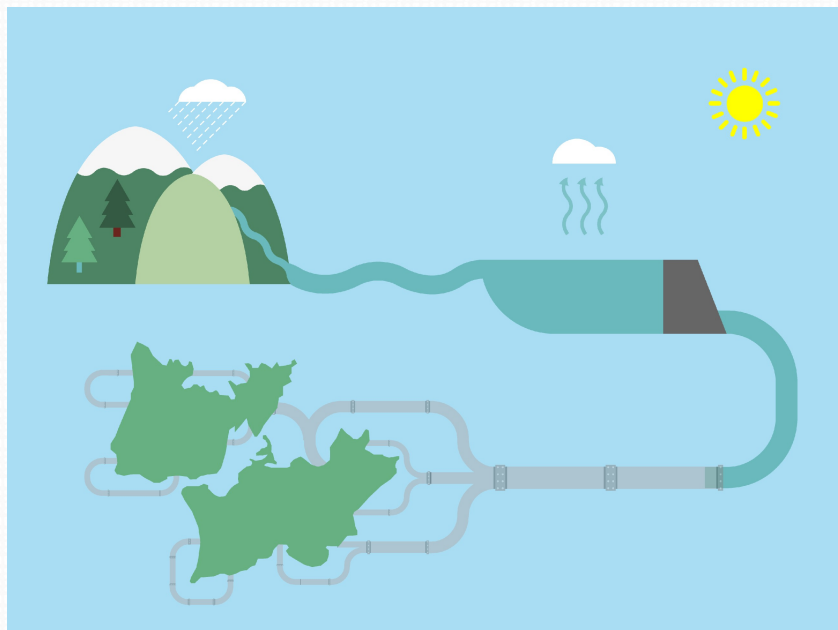




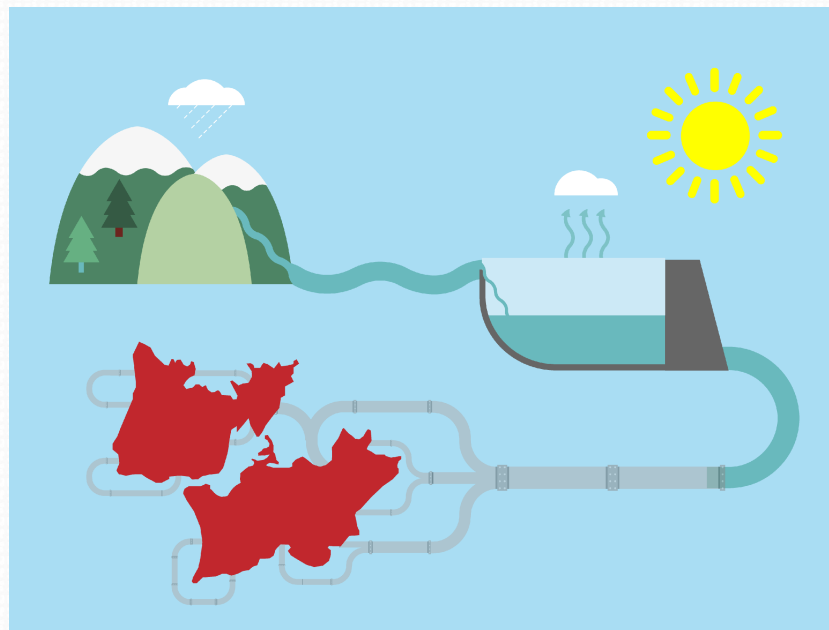




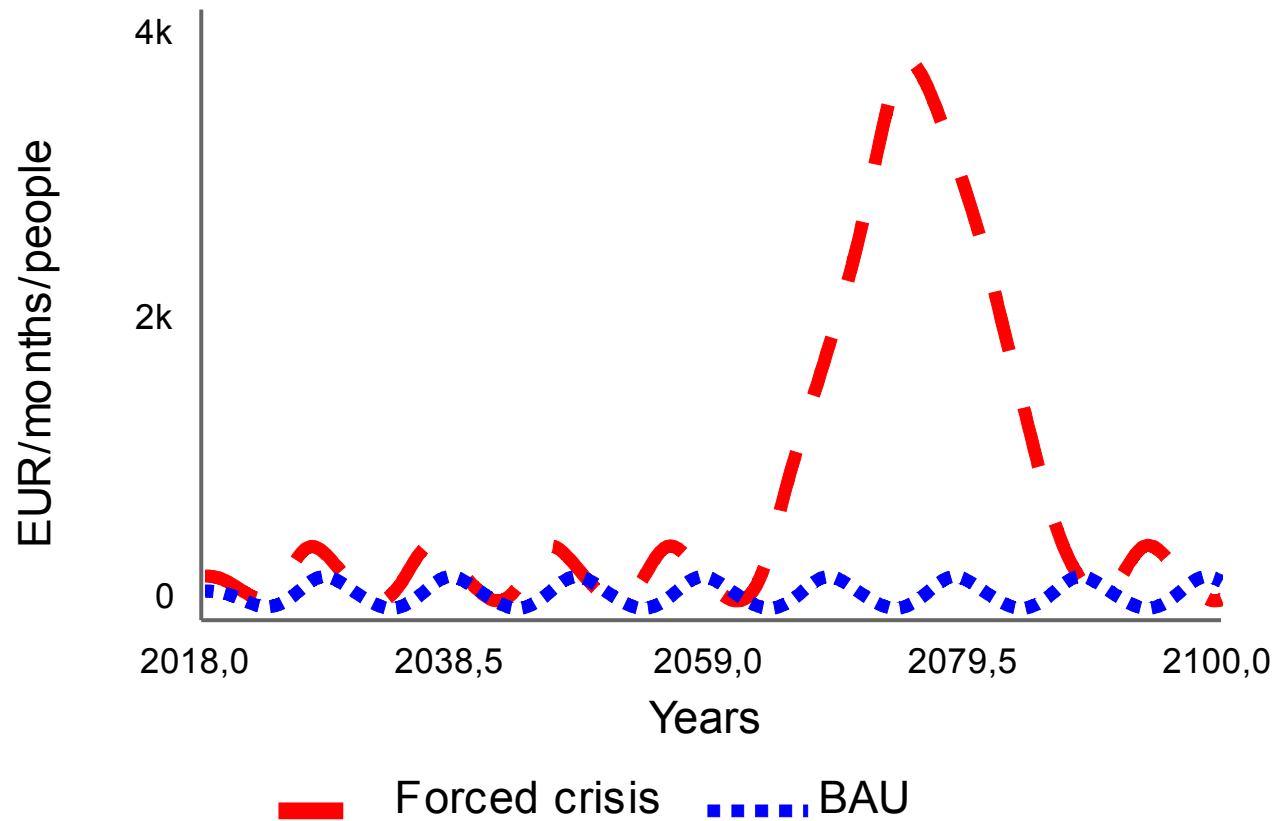
BAU



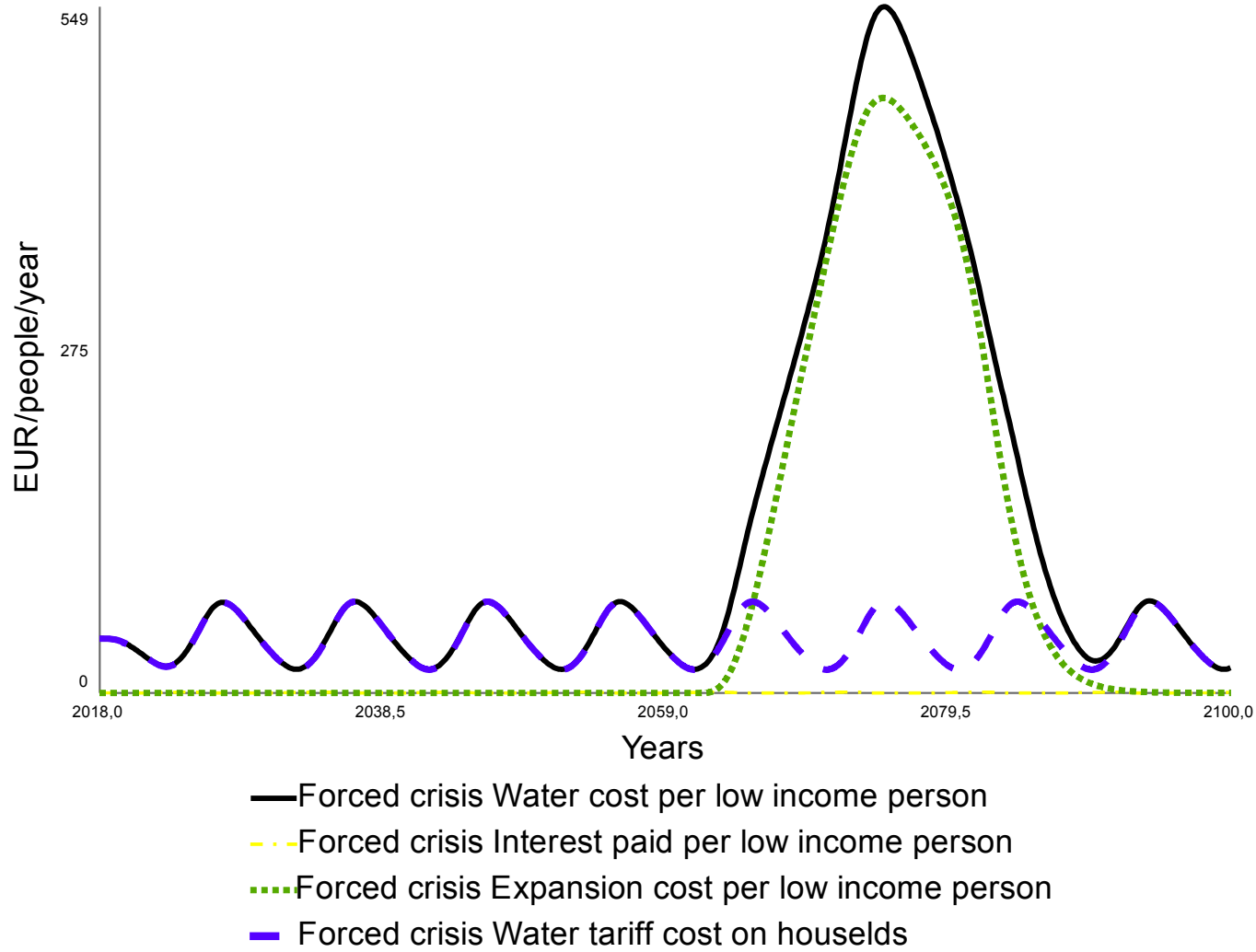
FORCED CRISIS



Necessary monthly income to fulfill water needs



Water cost decomposition



Key drivers

Precipitation (**climate change**)

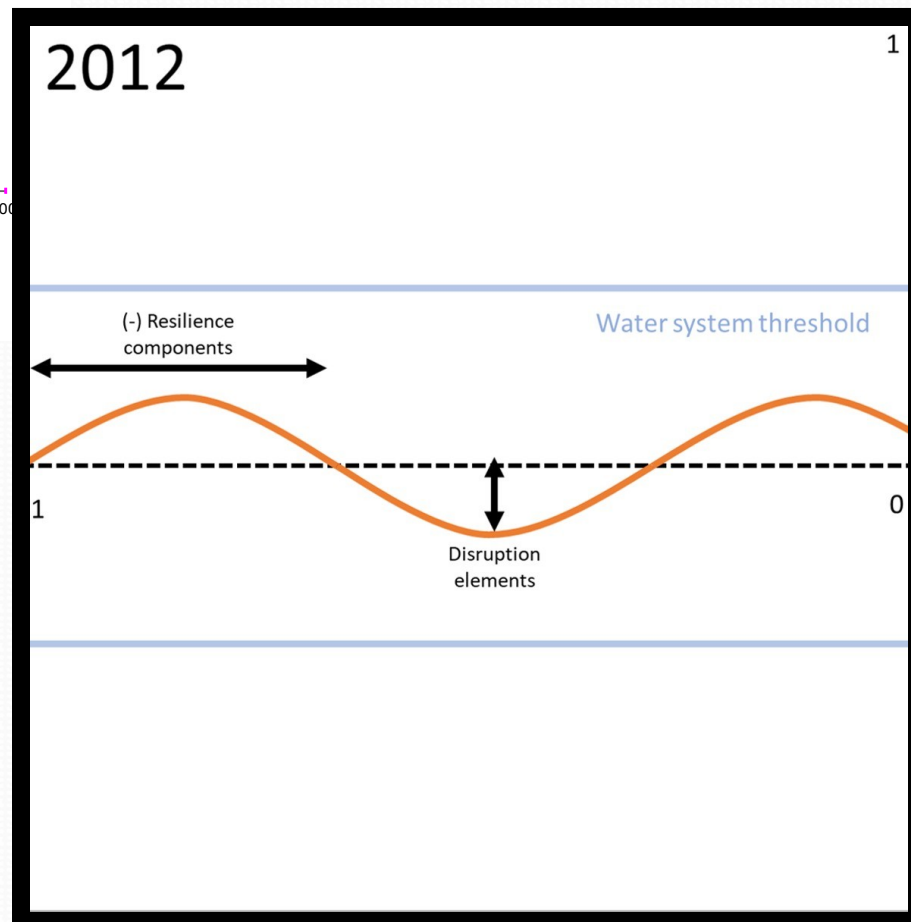
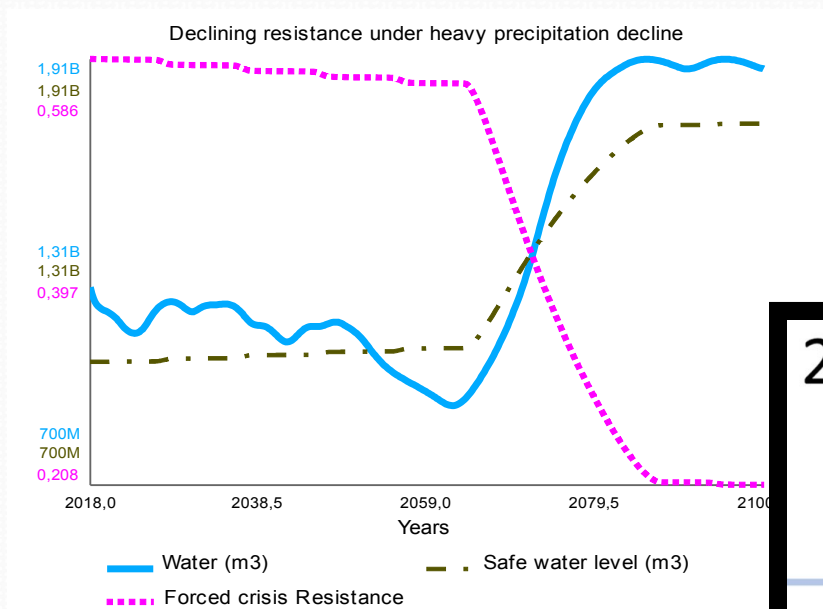
National water system **centralization**
(‘harmonização tarifária’)

Political process: delay, resistance to change, aggressiveness

Risk concentration due to **large dams** (Castelo de Bode)

Dependency of **EU funding**





Insights

Benefits of introducing a system dynamics model
retrospective to prospective
static to dynamic
behaviour to structure (top-down to bottom-up)

Benefits of departing from an index
panarchical relationships represented in the
model

Help us build a powerful tool!

Potential for participation

Model conception

Interactive tools

Potential to expand

Risks (housing, ageing)

Regions

Thank You

References

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Holling, C.S. (1973). Resilience and stability of ecological systems. Ann Rev Ecol Syst 4: 1-23. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics.

Walker, B. & Holling, C.S. & Carpenter, S. & Kinzig, A. (2004). Resilience, Adaptability and Transformability in Social-Ecological Systems. ECOLOGY AND SOCIETY. 9.